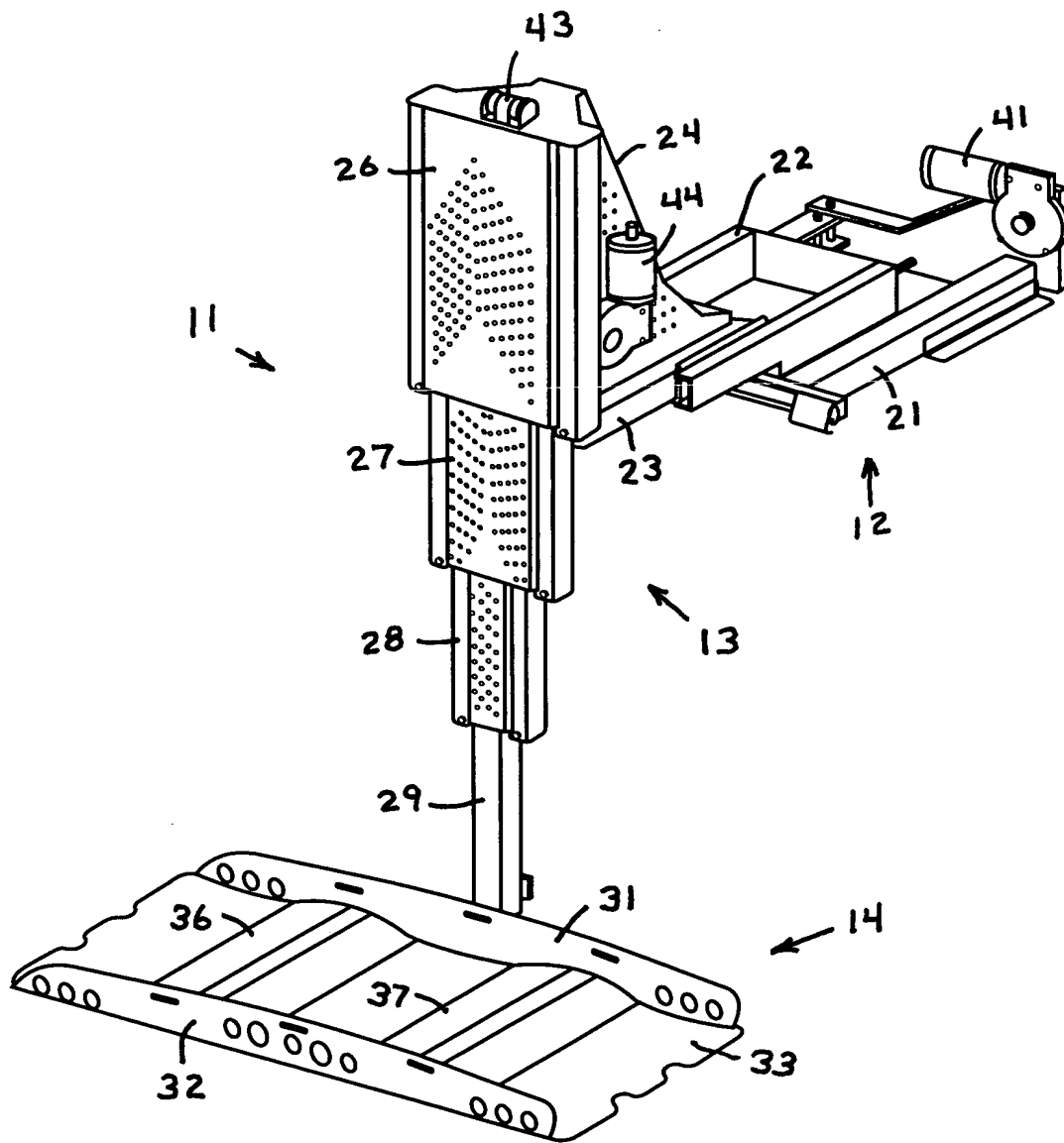
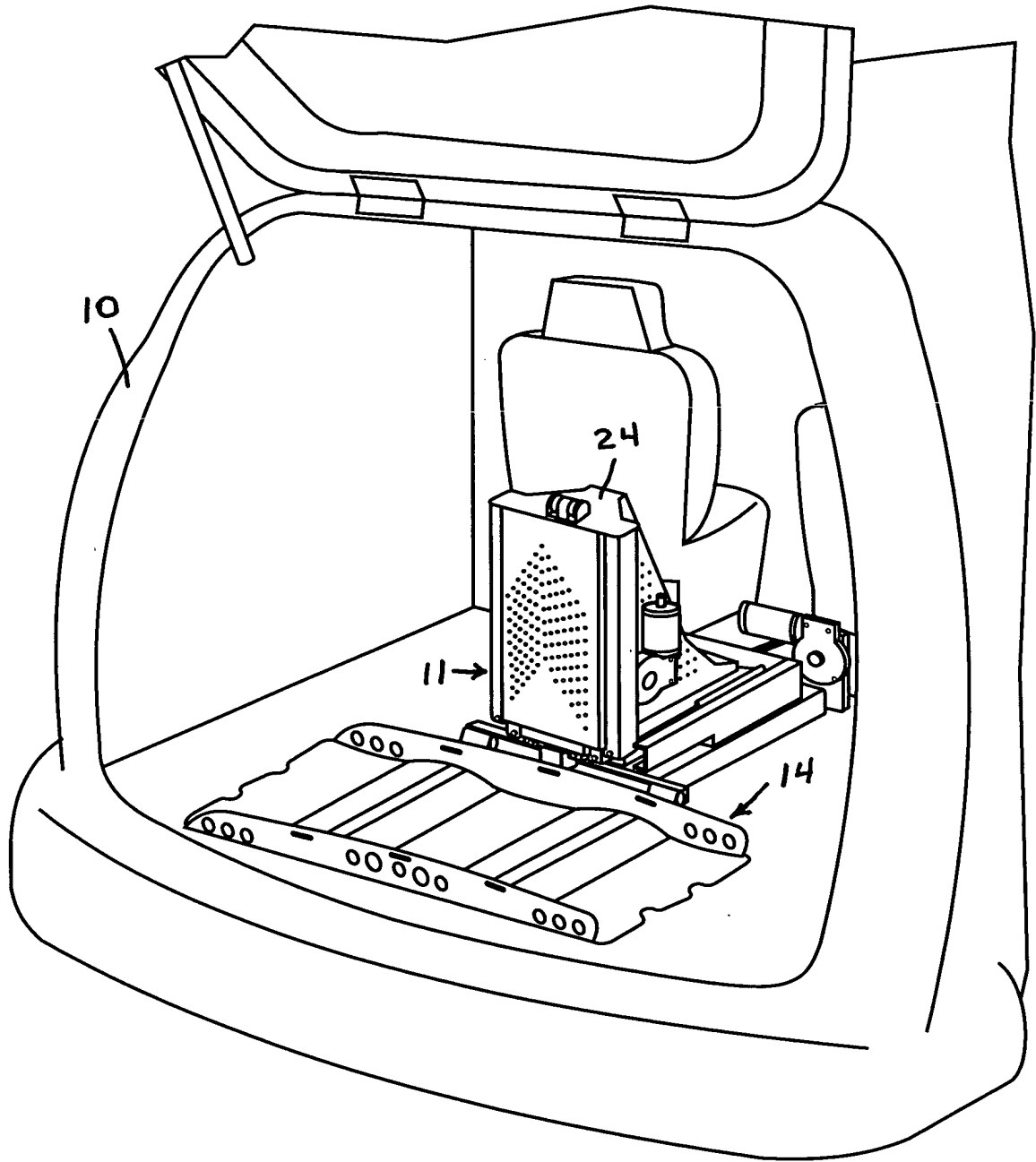
*Fig. 1*

*Fig. 2*

***Fig. 3***

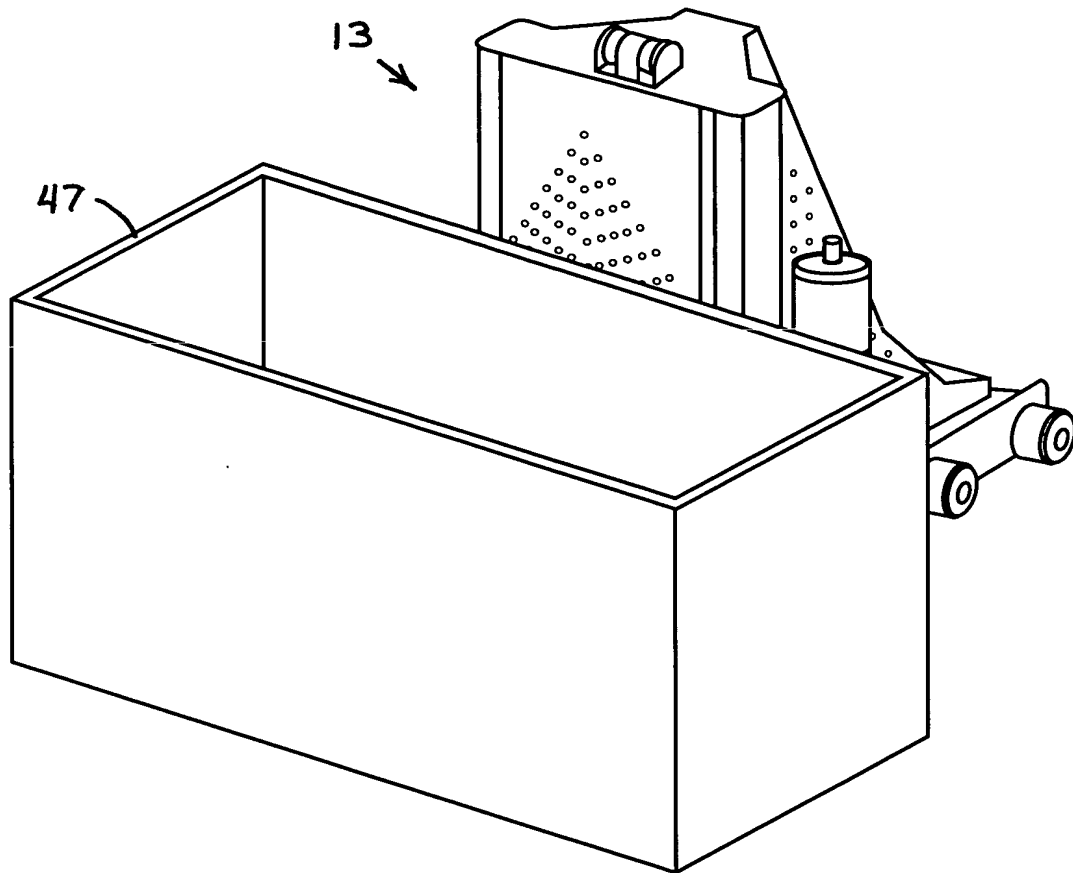


Fig. 4

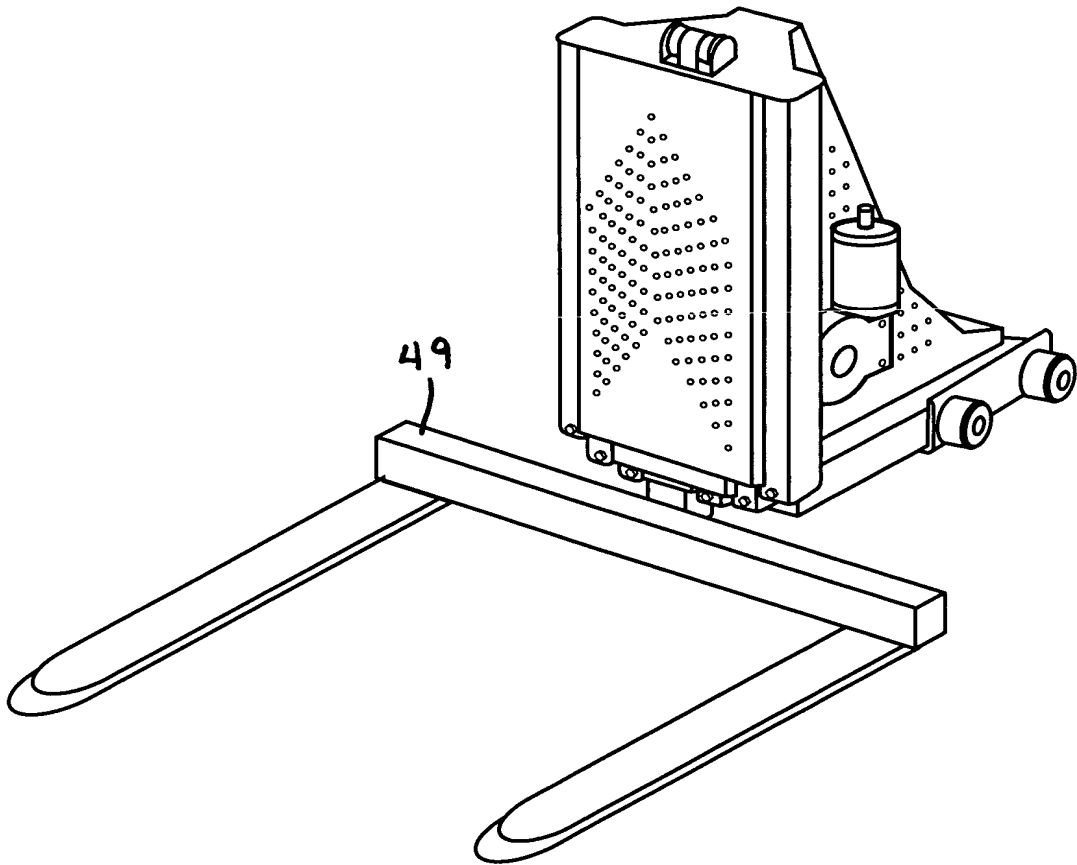


Fig. 5

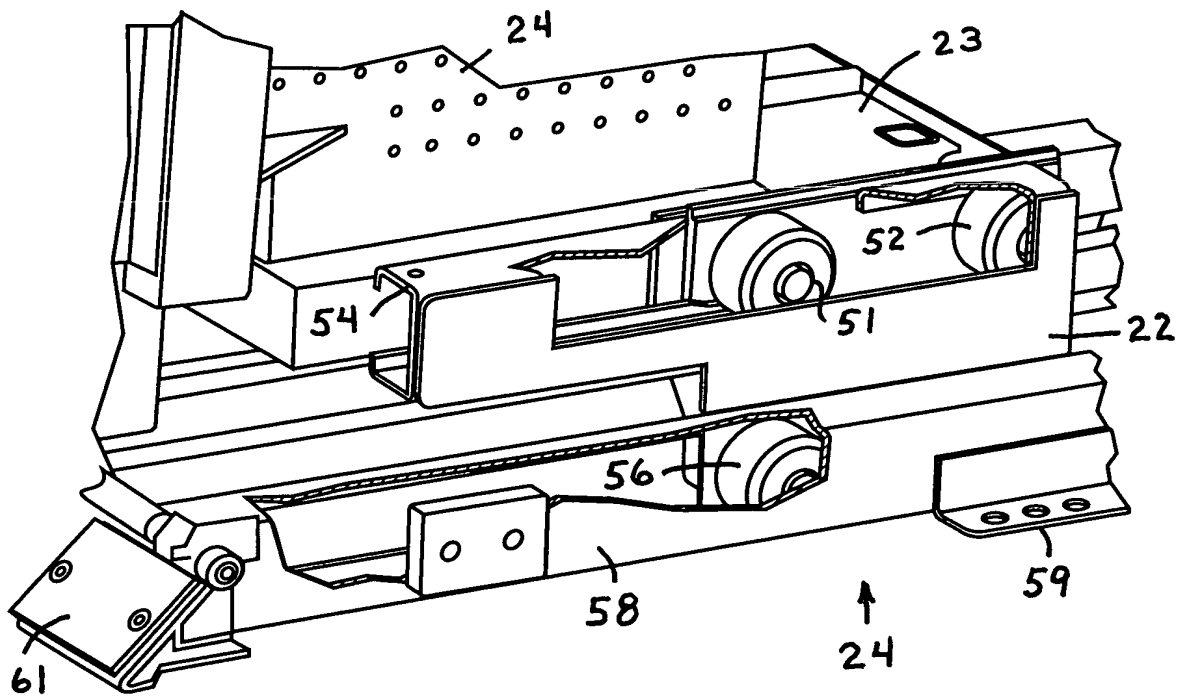


Fig. 6

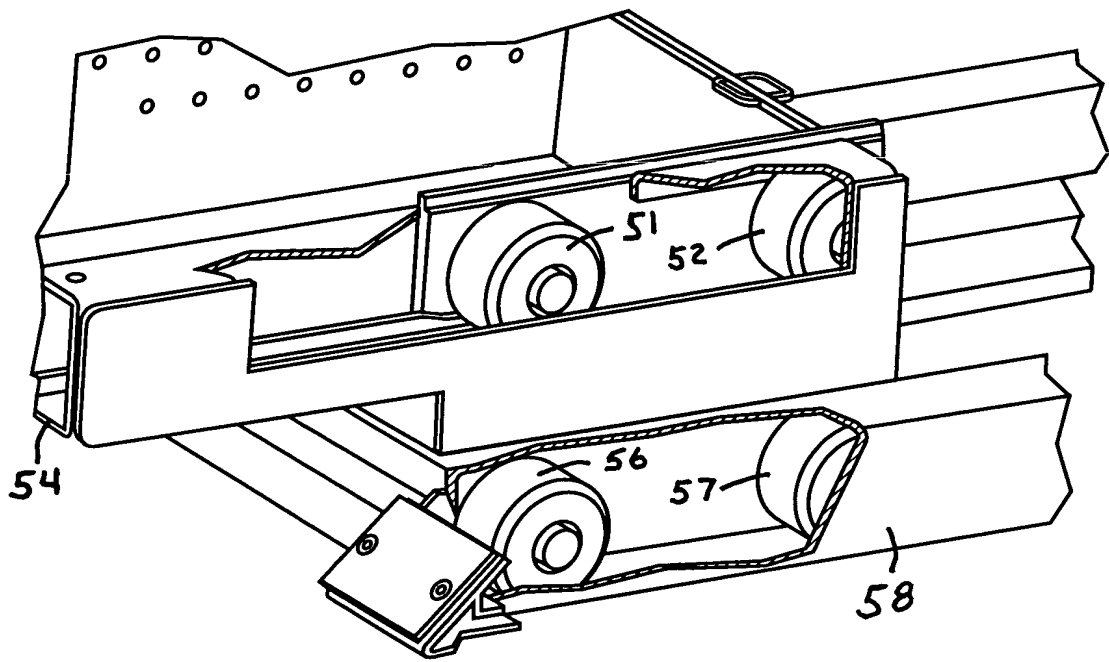


Fig. 1

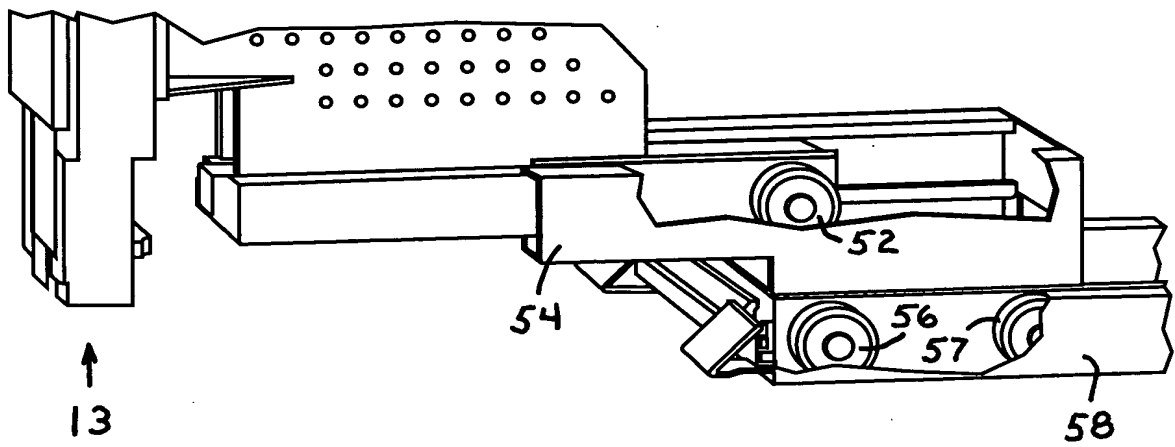


Fig. 8

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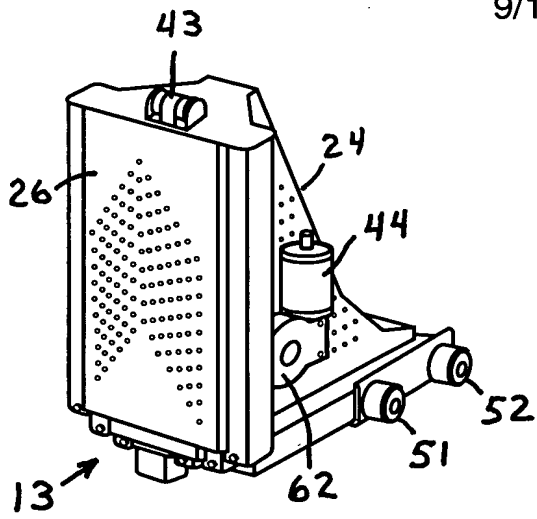


Fig. 9

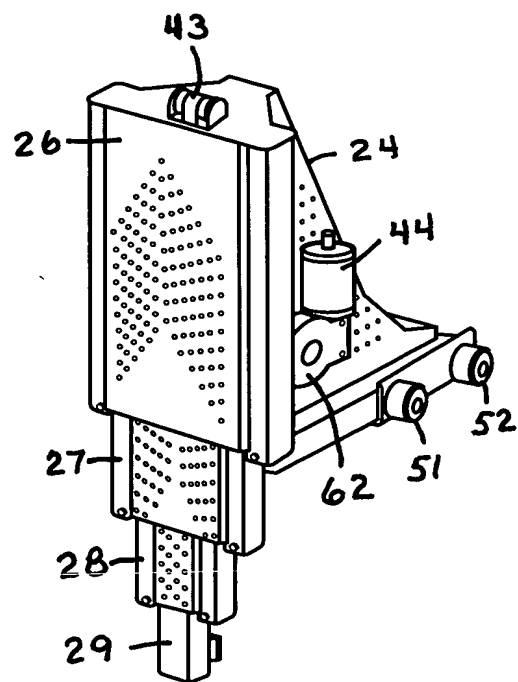


Fig. 10

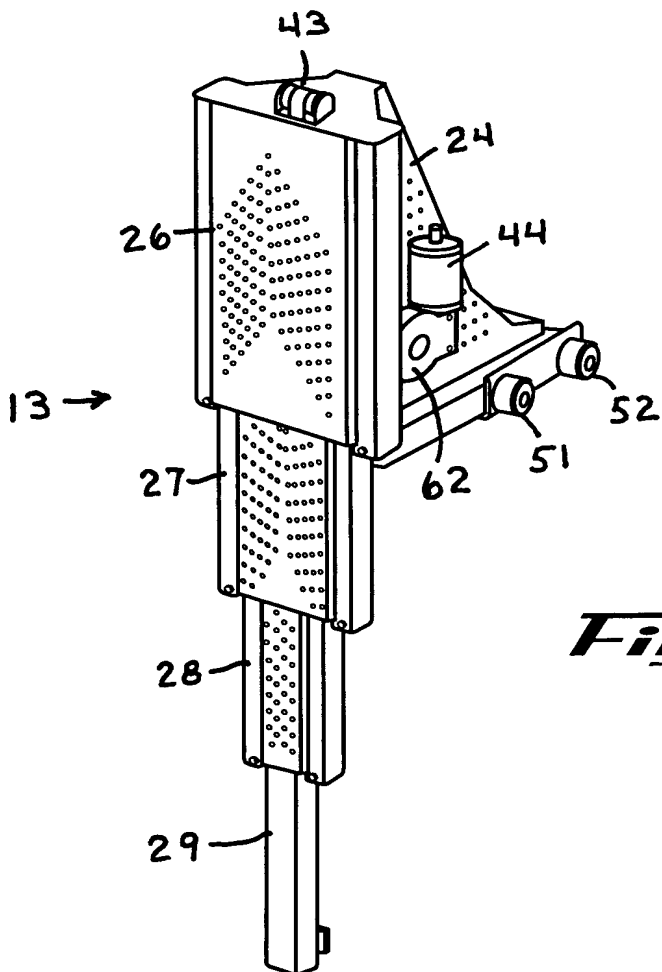


Fig. 11

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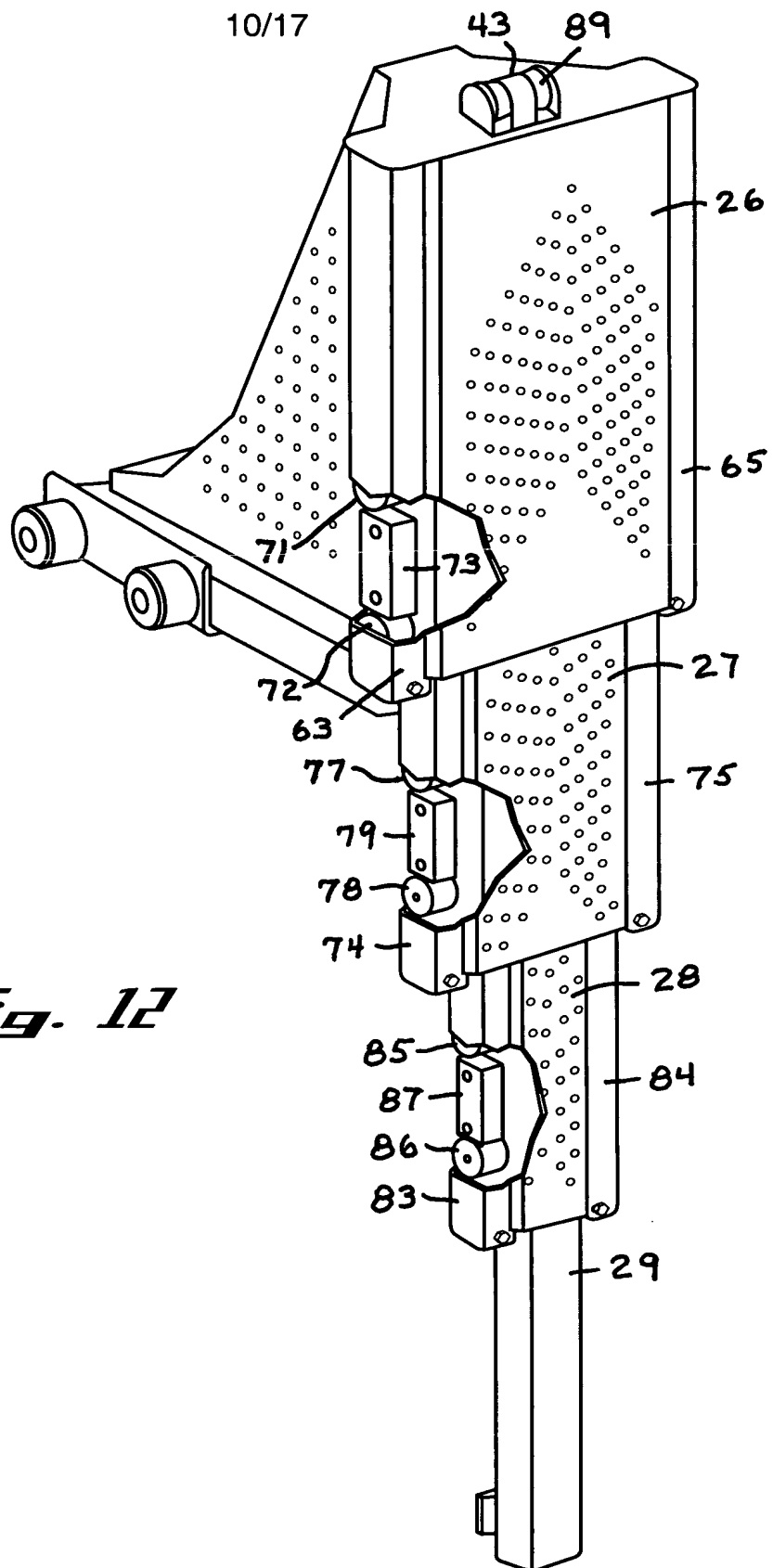


Fig. 12

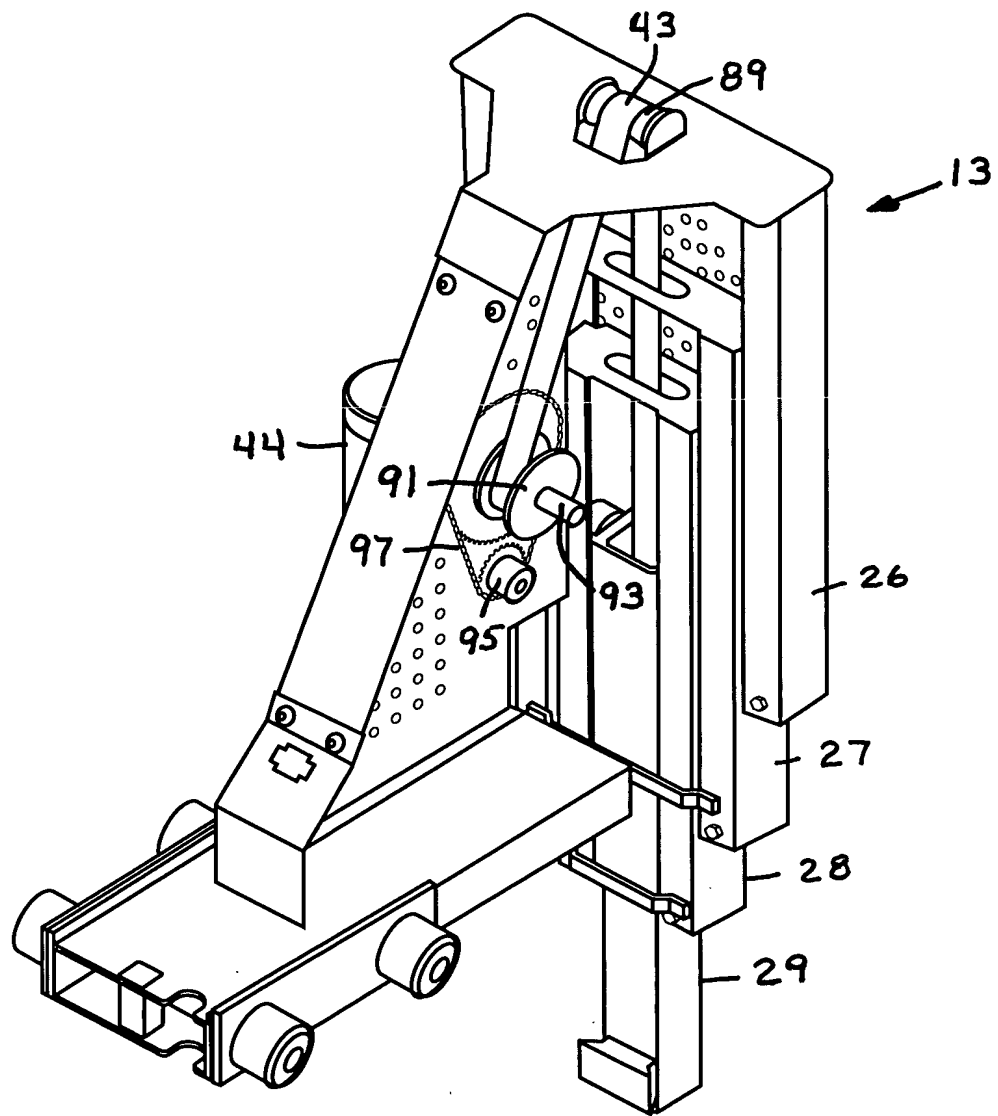


Fig. 13

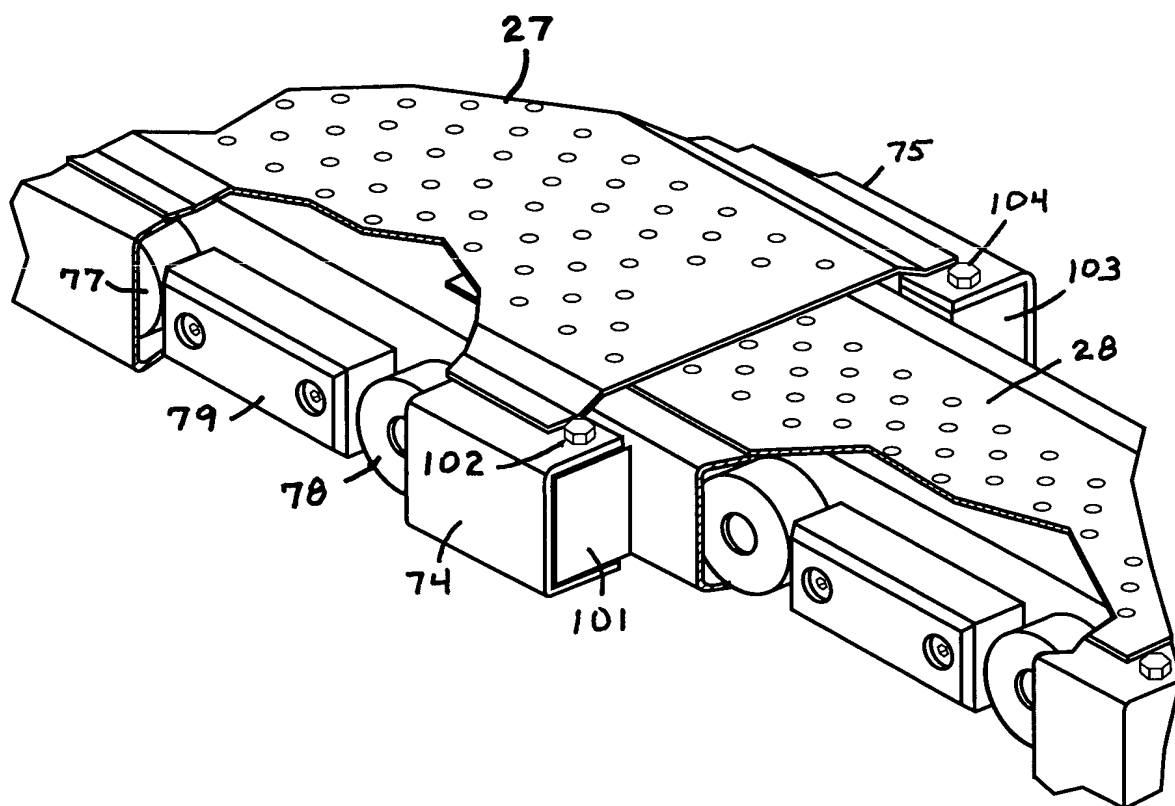


Fig. 14

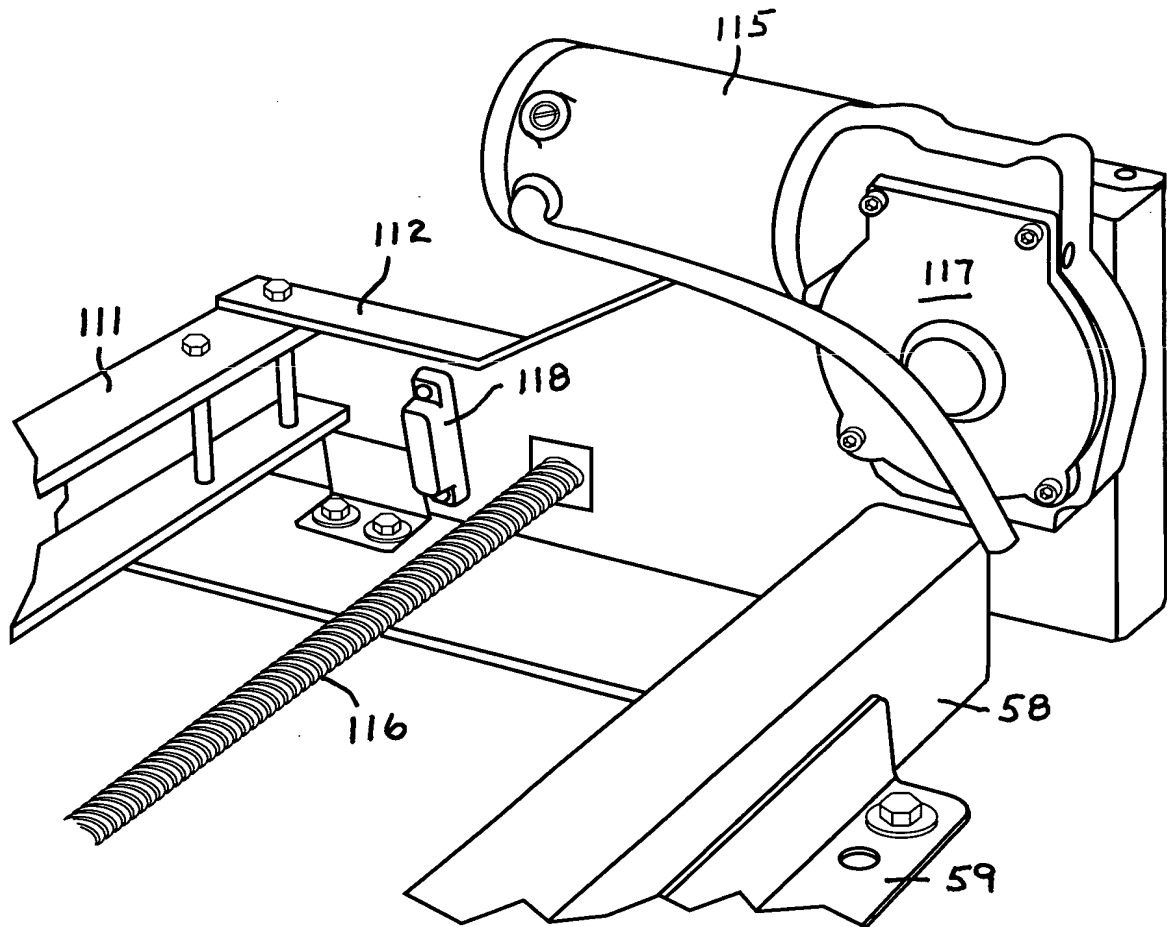


Fig. 15

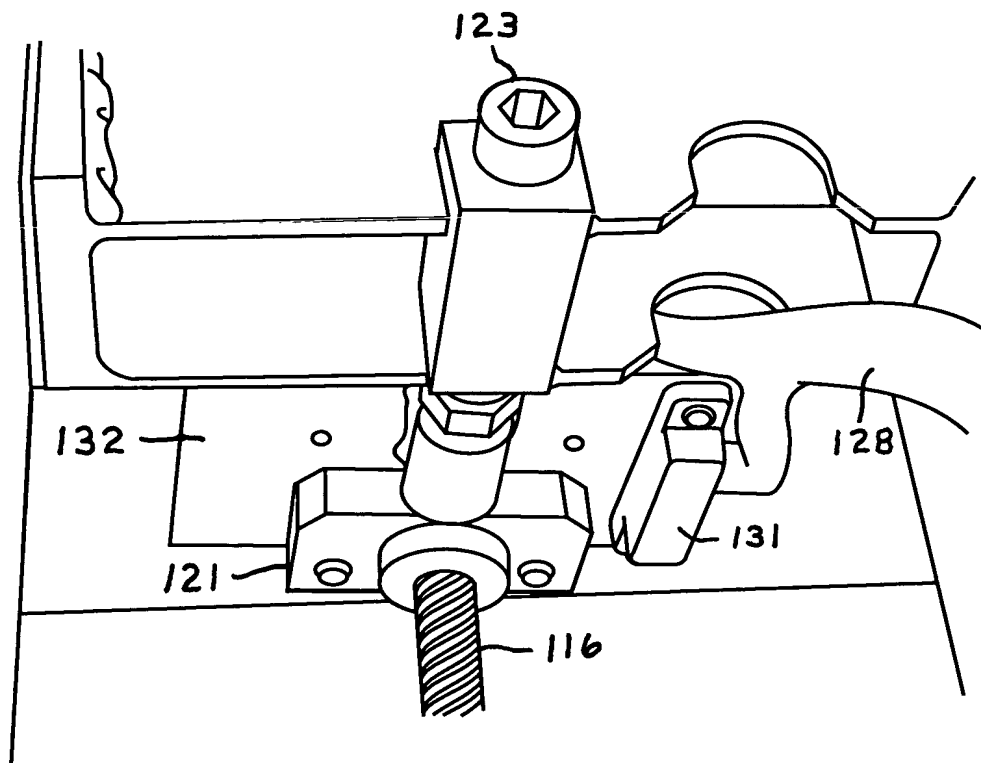


Fig. 16

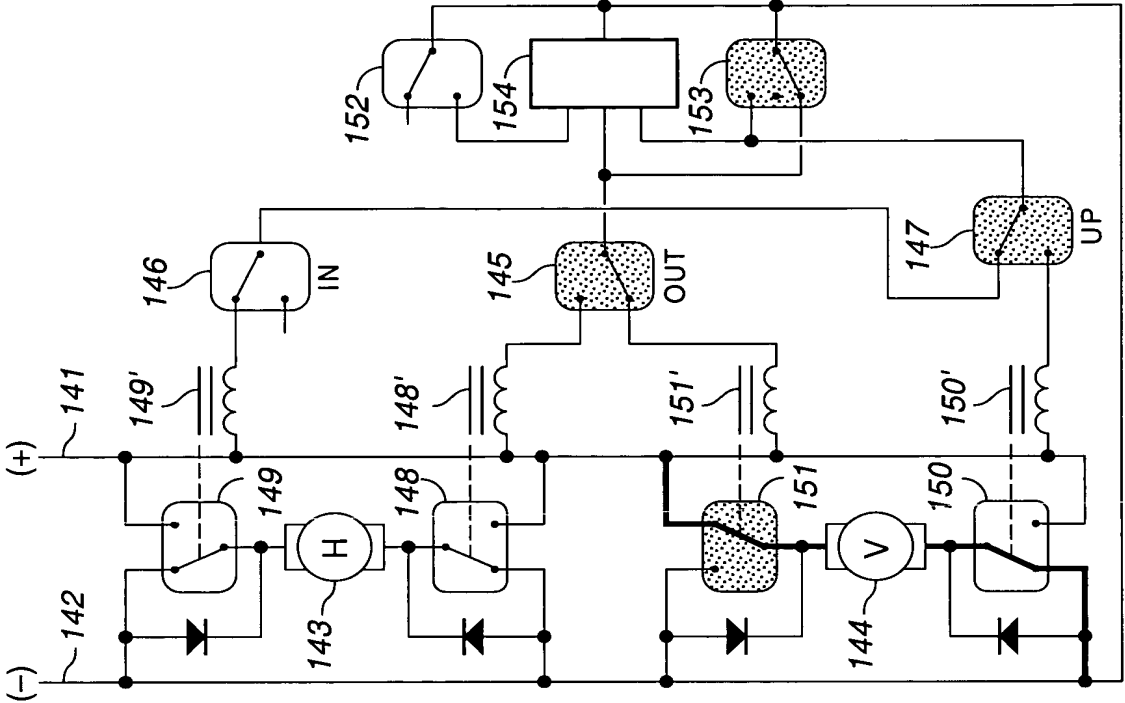


Fig. 17

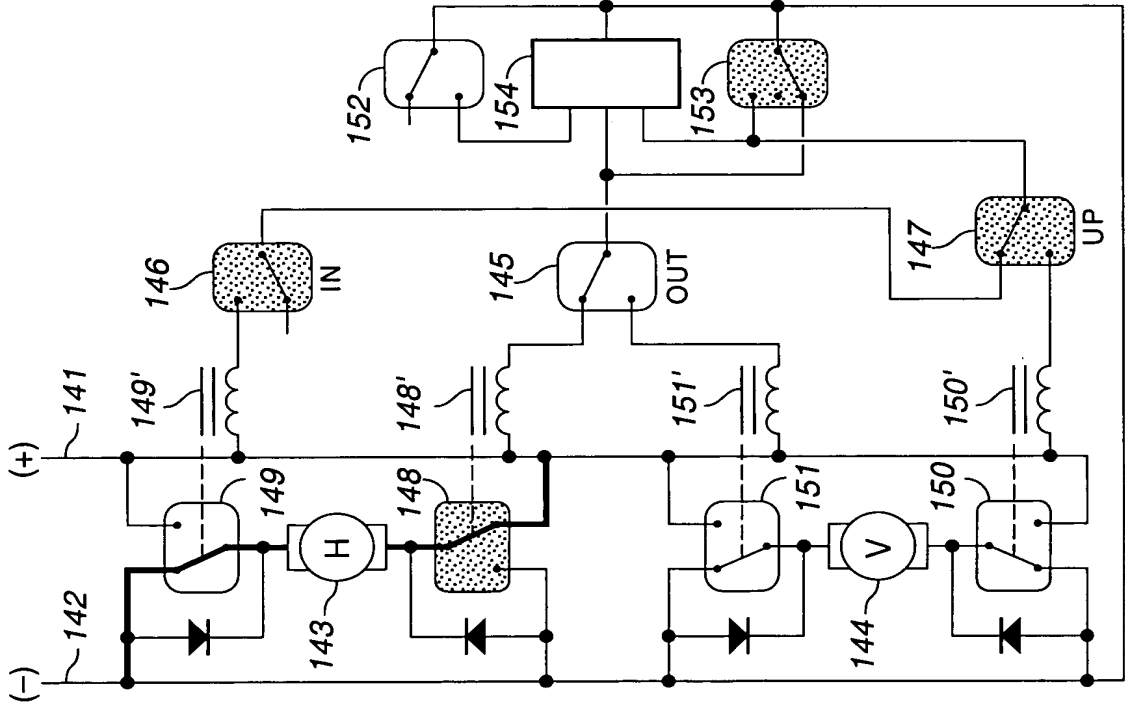


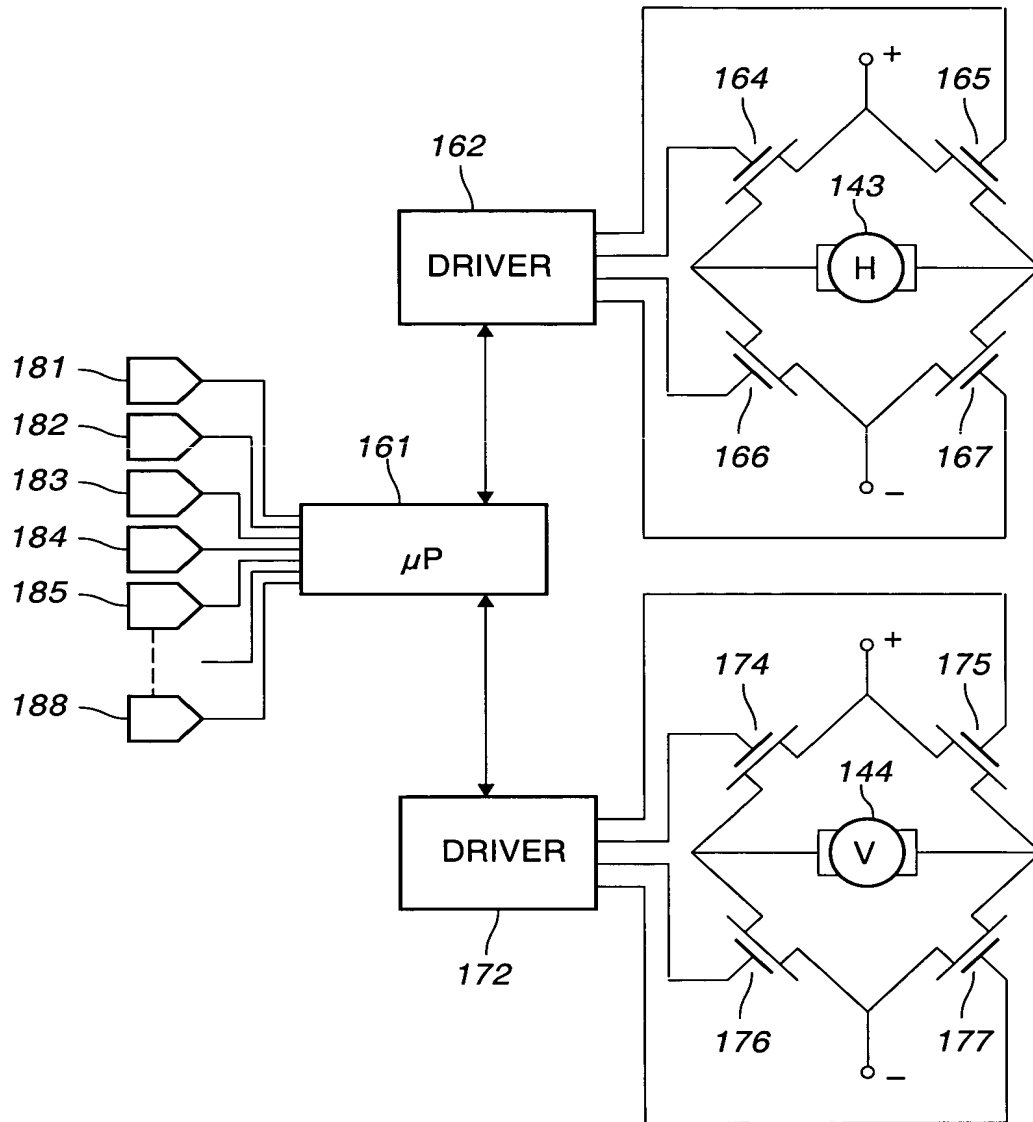
Fig. 18

The schematic diagram illustrates a three-channel measuring instrument. It features a common power supply at the bottom with terminals labeled (+) and (-). The instrument is divided into three main sections: IN, OUT, and UP.

- IN Channel:** Includes a switch 142, a diode 149, a capacitor 149', a switch 146, and a meter 143 (marked with 'H').
- OUT Channel:** Includes a switch 148, a diode 148', a capacitor 148', a switch 145, and a meter 144 (marked with 'V').
- UP Channel:** Includes a switch 150, a diode 151, a capacitor 151', a switch 147, and a meter 153 (marked with 'UP').

Each channel also includes a common switch 152 and a common switch 154. The meters 143, 144, and 153 are connected to a common output terminal 155.

Fig. 19

**Fig. 21**